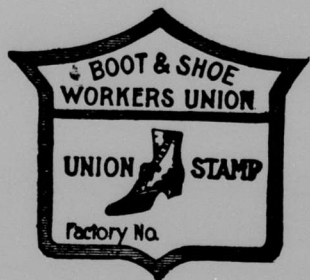


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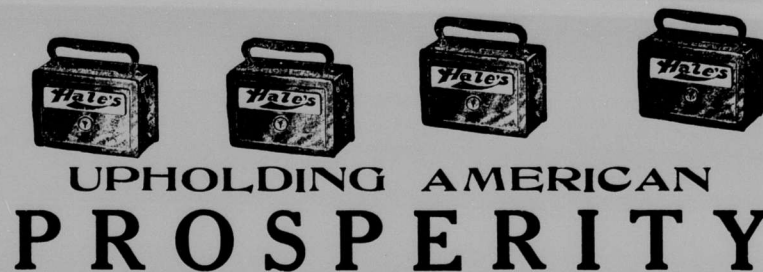
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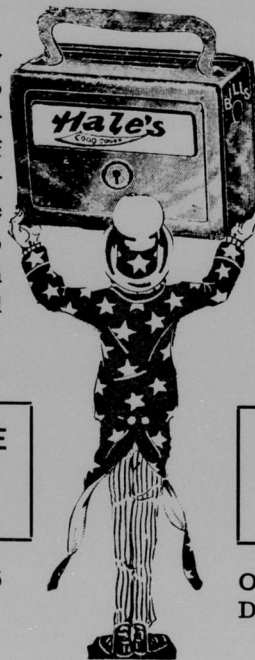
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A Splendid Exhibit

The handsomest booth in the Palace of Education and Social Economy is the one contributed by the American Federation of Labor. It occupies an area of twenty by fifty-five feet at the western end of the building. It is located on the corner of Sixth street and Avenue D. The facade is of beautiful design, there being four Corinthian columns, surmounted by an ornate cornice. An archway in the center forms a wide portal entrance. The end of the booth facing on the avenue consists of a duplicate arch, but the columns are eliminated. On each side of the main archway, just above the columns, in panels of the cornice are the inscriptions, "American Federation of Labor." At the outer ends of the panels are placed the union labels of the Carpenters and painters of appropriate size and done in colors. The supports for both arches bear the seal of the American Federation of Labor worked out in relief. The architectural design is deftly carried out, the structure having the appearance of being constructed of bluestone masonry.

The interior of the booth has a simple and easy elegance that is difficult of adequate description. Lavishness is absent, but appropriateness and harmonious correlation of adornment, charts, pictures and furnishings indicate that President Gompers, whose ideas have been worked out in architecture and exhibit, is the master of detail as well as the master mind in the American labor movement.

The frieze which adorns the side and end of the interior is a masterpiece. It is a creation representing by human figures and symbols the mine, mill, factory, agriculture and horticulture, as well as the arts and sciences. Interwoven in the symmetry and combination of figures is outlined the workers in iron and wood, the agricultural and unskilled laborer. To indicate the universality of all forms of labor the centerpiece consists of a globe, on which a replica of the Western Hemisphere stands out in bold relief, surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings. There is nothing in the building that is comparable with this frieze, for aside from its exquisite artistic beauty it harmoniously portrays the laborer as the deviser and genius of our institutions. A local touch is given to this work. It was executed by workmen living in San Francisco who are members of the Casters' and Modelers' Union.

Beneath the frieze is grouped the charts and pictures furnished by the American Federation of Labor and the international and national organizations. The centerpiece around which is grouped the entire exhibit is the poem "The Man with the Hoe" by Edward Markham, the Californian (which, by the way is uniquely appropriate.). Contained in the same frame is a copy of Millet's picture illustrative of the poem. On either side of the centerpiece there are two pictures, one the "Modern Worker—and a Man," and the other "The Driller." Surmounting these pictures is a composite creation entitled the "Bridge Builder."

In appropriate and harmonious grouping there are three illuminated charts, one devoted to the shorter workday, another to the freeing of the seamen by the last Congress. The other chart, and by far the most important, emphasizes the opening sentence in Section 6 of the Clayton law passed by the last Congress, the adoption of which exempts labor organizations from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It reads:

"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

The remainder of the exhibit is grouped according to allied industry. The building trades, metal trades, printing trades, and miners, tunnel workers and quarry workers forming the distinct divisions.

Charts detailing the structure of the American Federation of Labor, its growth in membership from 1881 to 1914, and

a list of publications issued, surround a picture of the triumphal arch erected by the trade unionists of Philadelphia in honor of the thirty-fourth annual convention held in that city in November, 1914.

Two charts delineating the efforts of the Federation for the prevention of tuberculosis and a statement by George M. Kober, M.D., a noted tubercular expert, declaring the causes of infection among wage earners, are combined with a picture of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Grouped about the picture of W. B. Wilson, the union coal miner, and the first secretary of the Federal Department of Labor, are charts detailing national legislation that has been secured through the activity of the American Federation of Labor.

From an historical point of view a picture of the first Executive Council (1881) of the American Federation of Labor grouped with a picture of the present Executive Council relates a silent but effective story. President Gompers was a member of the first Executive Council, but he alone of his then fellow associates appears as a member of the Executive Council in 1914. That fact is indeed appealing; it is an unspoken tribute to the genius and ability of the man who has weathered the storms incident to the building of the greatest organization of labor the entire world has ever witnessed—he has proved to be a square stone which the builders found necessary for their structure.

The charts of miscellaneous trades are grouped as appropriately as space and convenience permitted. Taken as a whole the exhibit is instructive and will attract both union and non-union alike who are interested in the advancement and development of the economic and political influence of the wage earners.

On racks specially built and occupying an equal space each side of the main archway, are arranged the official publications of the international and national organizations.

The furnishings are simple, but attractive. One large table, built in the mission style, and so finished as to bring out the grain in the wood, occupies the center of the booth, on which is arranged literature upon the various phases of the trade unions. This literature is for free distribution. Another and smaller table, also in the mission style, for this scheme of furniture has been carried out, occupies the space at the end of the large table, and upon it rests the register for visitors. A stereomograph stands at the entrance. This is an automatic electric device that throws upon a screen the union labels of the organizations affiliated with the Union Label Trades department and industrial scenes.

The Carpenters' Union label appears upon the booth proper, as does also the Painters' Union label. The Casters' and Modelers' Union label appears upon the border of the frieze. Every piece of furniture was made in this city and bears the union label. The frame of every picture and chart bears the union label. The electric wiring and service connections were executed by union electricians and the union label of that organization adorns the switch-box which controls the current. Likewise does the United Glass Workers' label appear upon the glass door of the bookcase, and every piece of literature also bears the label of the Allied Printing Trades.

The trade unionists of this city are exceedingly proud of the exhibit of the American Federation of Labor, and we can profit by emulating its example of thoroughness. The Exposition buildings were erected exclusively by union labor, an achievement of no small proportions, and now that the parent organization has installed a magnificent exhibit in these union constructed buildings, organized labor is doubly gratified.

MELTING POT BOILED OVER.

A few years ago much was said concerning benevolent assimilation, which referred mostly to our foreign possessions and the ability of the United States to bring all sorts of people of all sorts of conditions to social standards supposed to belong particularly to this country. It was more or less of a dream, at times a nightmare, but it was the most plausible thought of a way out of the difficulty and, therefore, accepted, as such things usually are, with a hopeful grain of salt that sometime the "stranger within our gates" would really become one of us in spirit and performance.

The "stranger" has taken his own time about it and, aside from the few office holders and federal officials charged with the duty of administration and sanitation, there is not so much of assimilation as one would have expected a decade and a half ago. But, we let it go at that for there are other problems of the same character pressing closer at home. Assimilation, benevolent and otherwise, of the new-comers is more necessary right now to the people of this country than the assimilation of our wards out of it.

We don't hear so much about assimilation, but we do hear considerable about the "melting pot," meaning thereby that the foreign-born who came to this land are certain to go through a mental boiling or roasting process that will bring them forth with new ideas of social and economic standards. In certain respects the "melting pot" at home and assimilation elsewhere have worked out equally alike; that is, they haven't worked out according to specifications.

We have killed off enough Filipinos to have lost interest in them and we have made some progress in starving off the alien closer to home, but unlike the ward at a distance, whose noise cannot be heard, the alien will not starve quietly; in fact, he is quite fussy about it and in consequence has become a problem too large for the melting pot; he has boiled over and there does not seem to be a solution handy to keep other millions of him annually from taking a chance with the pot.

There are too many people in the country as it is. If the country were as it might be there would be room for several millions more and enough for everybody, but as we have to deal with what we have, rather than what we believe we ought to have, of necessity we must consider problems as we find them and not as we would like to have them. And, this statement applies to every part of the world and to every class of people from the nation efficiencized to the highest degree to the people who plow with sticks and live in caves. Why? The answer is easy enough, but how to cure the trouble is not so easy to determine. The question is as old as time and its solution equally as slow.

As things are there are more working people than we can find jobs for, which is an unhealthy situation for the man out of a job and for the man who has a job. Too many men and too few jobs do not make wages or service rules for the advantage of the man who has a job. Work at any price does not mean prosperity for any one, even the employer who pays any price will fall under the wheels of his own machine before he drives it very far. Industrial depression is always certain when men can not purchase a reasonable amount of what is produced.

We have had millions out of work in this country the past year and to help them an effort was made to limit immigration by a literacy test which passed Congress and was vetoed by the President, because "it seeks to exclude those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of man."

The literacy test has been vetoed by three

Presidents, each time on some similar ground, based for the most part on the excuse that this country must stand ready to correct the errors and injustices practiced by other nations on their own people. This reads splendidly, but it fails to work out after the alien becomes a resident and endeavors to enjoy "the right and opportunity of agitation conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of man." He is not permitted here to be the judge of "how to enjoy those rights" any more than he was in his own land. We are just as active in fixing our standards of "the rights of man" as any other government. We may be more liberal in establishing certain standards of personal liberty, but they stop whenever the personal liberty or safety of others is threatened; in fact, we usually stop on the safe side by a liberal margin. Therefore, we do not take the reason for the veto as seriously as we might if the "opportunity for agitation" had not been limited by the opinions of the majority of the people who accepted the decisions and performances of constituted authority as the proper regulator of "agitation."

If every worker had a good job at fair pay there wouldn't be any one to agitate or listen to the agitator; everybody would be fully occupied in enjoying his social and economic blessings and too busy to listen to any one else's tale of woe, but the fact is, there is so little work to be divided among so many workmen that it becomes necessary to call out the police when the agitators expound too fluently their notions of "the natural and inalienable rights of man" to their out-of-work audiences.

But, the literacy test was the easiest way of shutting off certain undesirable immigrants. Tests of quality and character generally are included in the restrictions of the present law and the literacy test was accepted as the convenient method for keeping out certain immigrants without giving offense to their governments.

The employers and transportation interests worked against the bill, furnished money to fight it, and the reasons are plain enough; many workmen, few jobs, long hours, low pay, increased production, decreased cost, impoverished and debased workers, sharper social gradations and not so many of them, a strictly corporation few and a strictly poverty-ridden millions to fight for a chance for work at any price; that's all. But, back to the melting pot which has run over and it cannot be hoped will ever refine and assimilate more than it can reasonably hold. It is out of the question to assimilate poverty and riches and the example follows all the way down the comparative line, whether it be applied to the melting pot or anything else of the kind.

We frankly are afraid to throw the Chinese, Japanese, Indians, Malays and people of the lowest economic order in the pot; we know there is a limit we cannot hope to overcome so far as they are concerned, and we also know there is a limit to the entire question. We meet all sorts of finely spun theories based on what used to be and what ought to be, but they don't fit in with what is. The liberal policy of forty years ago does not work well with the present; it passed its day of practicability and has become a menace. We have failed so often with the literacy test that it seems useless again to waste time over it. There does not appear to be sufficient courage at Washington at any time to agree with any plan for restricting immigration until the melting pot of employment can take care of the people we have, so, it seems that if the welfare of the oppressed of other lands must continue to be the concern of this, let us understand the price to be paid means further oppression of the wage earners of our own land.—"The Railroad Trainman."

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THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

No statement has ever been more industriously circulated than R. P. Schwerin's recent announcement that the Pacific Mail Steamship company would have to go out of business because it could not meet with the "unreasonable requirements" of the new Seamen's Act.

Every journal devoted to shipping and maritime affairs, every standpat newspaper and even many independent and progressive publications seem to have accepted Mr. Schwerin's announcement upon its face value. As a natural sequence numerous denunciatory editorials appeared in print either condemning the new legislation or dwelling upon its alleged deplorable tendency to drive Mr. Schwerin's company "out of business."

The Journal has from time to time replied to these inspired editorial writings. Every old criticism and every new objection raised against the Seamen's Act by the Vice-President and General Manager of the Pacific Mail company has been met and answered over and over again. In fact, the thing has become monotonous. Still, the Journal now proposes to show just "once again" that the new Seamen's Act is not responsible for the decision (?) of the Pacific Mail company to go out of business. And this time the showing will be made by language out of Mr. Schwerin's own mouth.

The Pacific Mail company has never been a money-making concern except as an adjunct to the Southern Pacific railroad, which holds the majority of stock. However, as a feeder to a transcontinental railroad it had its distinct value until the Panama Canal was completed. Then conditions changed and long before the Seamen's bill was enacted into law the Pacific Mail company had threatened to go out of business.

To quote from testimony given by Mr. Schwerin before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, February 1, 1913:

"Mr. Ayres—Mr. Schwerin, there is one thing I wish you would elaborate a little more, please. In your statement you seemed to be rather hopeless of the possibility of ever building up the American merchant marine. What makes you feel that way?

"Mr. Schwerin—If you had struggled for twenty years as I have, taken a line that was a million and a quarter in debt, and practically in the hands of a receiver, doubled that line up by slow, hard process, until you had gotten into Korea and Siberia, which you were told would be your graveyard, and then you got Mongolia and Manchuria, and were told that would settle it; and then, against all the better judgment of your associates and friends, you raised \$12,000,000 to build four 37,000-ton ships to put in the trade from New York to the Philippine Islands, and a million and a half to change these four ships to the latest modern types, and you were defeated by Congress—prohibited by Congress from building those ships—I think you would be a little discouraged. I want to say that I am done with the American flag forever. I would not raise my hand to raise a dollar for the American flag. My interest in this business before this committee today, gentlemen, is absolutely because I am practically subpoenaed here. I have no interest in the shipping business. I am about to retire. I have given twenty years of my life, morning, noon and night,—slept and breathed with it,—to see that flag on the ocean, and I am just as certain as I sit here that if those four ships had been built I would have had four more for the coast of South America, and four more equal to the 'Imperator' that is going to run to Europe, all under the American flag.

"Mr. Ayres—What do you mean by 'being prohibited by Congress from being able to build those ships'?

"Mr. Schwerin—What is the use, gentlemen, of going back into that? You thrashed it out here

last winter, and prevented any ships having railroad affiliations going through the canal—tangled the thing up—so that you are practically a criminal here—

"Mr. Ayres—I did not understand what you meant at the time.

"Mr. Schwerin—No more American ships for me; I am done.

* * * * *

"The Chairman—Tell the committee how many ships the Pacific Mail now has—the number of ships and the amount of tonnage.

"Mr. Schwerin—I could not give you that. We have been breaking up some and tying up others; I do not remember what we have in operation in the last three months. We have condemned some.

"The Chairman—Approximately?

"Mr. Schwerin—I think there are about seventeen ships, which would probably run about 90,000 tons; maybe not as much as that.

* * * * *

"Mr. (W. B.) Wilson—Do I understand that you are going out of the shipping business, so far as the American flag is concerned?

"Mr. Schwerin—Yes, sir; and your bill will wind up the American flag on the Pacific Ocean. That ends it.

"Mr. Wilson—I was simply going to ask a question as to whether it was your intention and you had your mind fully made up to go out of the business whether the Wilson bill passed or not?

"Mr. Schwerin—Why, I do not think there is anybody who could have any more enthusiasm than I had when I came to Washington with this money in my pocket to spend for American ships. I never dreamed I would get turned down, and such a thing never entered my head. On top of that, when I saw what I was up against, I heard of the bill that abolished the Chinese crews.

"Mr. Wilson—That bill is not yet passed.

"Mr. Schwerin—It passed the House.

"Mr. Wilson—Yes; it passed the House, but it has not yet passed the Senate, and I was simply curious to know whether you had made up your mind to go out of the business whether that bill passed or did not pass.

"Mr. Schwerin—Mr. Wilson—

"Mr. Wilson—In other words, is it your purpose to stay in the business if that bill does not pass?

"Mr. Schwerin—Mr. Wilson, I explained before that the canal bill will put the Pacific Mail out of business, so far as the Panama route is concerned, by law. You understand that, do you not?"

There is an abundance of similar testimony in the records. But the foregoing ought to be sufficient to show the real reason why the Pacific Mail company is considering going out of business.

The Pacific Mail company is owned and controlled by the railroad company. Congress, for very excellent and obvious reasons, prohibited railroad-owned vessels from going through the Panama canal. Therefore, if Mr. Schwerin's company is going out of business it is due to the Panama Canal Act.

Mr. Schwerin himself has said so; yet he is now trying to "make believe" that the Seamen's Act is the criminal guilty of the offense.

We leave it to a discerning public. Is Mr. Schwerin a prevaricator? Is he a fibber, or is he just a plain falsifier?—"Coast Seamen's Journal."

However perplexed you may at any hour become about some question of truth, one refuge and resource is always at hand: you can do something for some one besides yourself. When your own burden is heaviest, you can always lighten a little some other burden.—George S. Merriam.

THE GREAT DANGER TO OUR MINERS.

By Richard Caverly.

The Bureau of Mines has made some very interesting reports. It began in a small way in 1908, but limited in scope to mine explosions. A series of explosions resulting in very great loss of life occurred shortly before that time, and suggested the necessity for more careful investigation than had before been made.

Since the establishment of the Bureau of Mines much good has been accomplished. In the first five years from 1902 to 1907 an average of 5.88 men were killed in the coal mines of the United States for each 1,000,000 tons of coal produced. In the five years from 1908 to 1913 this average was reduced to 5.38, a gain of one-half of 1 per cent. This of itself would justify every dollar expended for the maintenance of this service.

The world statistics of loss of life in the work of mining should make us blush for shame. No other nation seems so reckless of the lives of its workers as ours. In Belgium an average of 1.02 men lose their lives in the coal mines out of every thousand employed; in Austria, 1.04; in Great Britain, 1.36; in France, 1.69; in New South Wales, 1.74; in Germany, 2.11; in Japan, 2.92; whereas, in the United States, 3.74 men in every thousand lose their lives annually.

On a tonnage basis the record is better: New South Wales, 3.70 per million tons; Great Britain, 4.40; Austria, 5.05; Belgium, 5.56; United States, 5.83; Germany, 7.55; France, 7.79; Japan, 22.71.

More men were killed in the coal mines of the country from 1908 to 1913 than were killed in the five years from 1902 to 1907. The average per year for the latter five years was 3.73, while for the former years it is only 3.71.

But that increase is reported due to the greater number of men employed, because relatively there was a decreased percentage of deaths from this cause.

This is shown by the fact that for the former five years one man lost his life in the coal mines for each 172,000 tons of coal produced, whereas in the latter five years one life was lost for each 188,000 tons.

For two years—that is, 1912 and 1913—the Bureau of Mines has taken up the work of securing greater safety in metal mining, but statistics as to the good accomplished are not yet available.

The records to hand for 1911 are very unenviable ones. In Austria over 20,000 men were employed in the metal mines, and the average number killed was 0.49 per thousand; in Queensland over 11,000 men were employed and 0.90 per thousand killed; in Victoria over 14,000 men were employed and 1.35 per thousand killed; in Great Britain over 29,000 were employed and 1.48 per thousand killed; in Spain over 12,000 employed and 1.49 per thousand killed; in Japan over 80,000 employed and 1.76 per thousand killed; in New South Wales over 19,000 men were employed and 1.81 per thousand killed; in Italy over 49,000 employed and 2.36 per thousand killed; in France over 29,000 employed and 2.83 per thousand killed; in Transvaal over 225,000 employed and 4.14 per thousand killed. The United States makes the worst showing of all, with over 165,000 employed and 4.19 per thousand killed.

This is a shameful record. Ours is the richest country in the world. Our great wealth can be largely traced to the production of coal and other minerals. That the men who go into the bowels of the earth and work under the most adverse conditions to develop our mineral resources and to add so materially to the wealth of the country should be neglected, almost abandoned, to unnecessary danger is far from creditable to our statesmen.

"PREACH AND PRACTICE UNIONISM."

Labor's Memorial Sunday is again a reminder of the lives of those who have helped to build up the labor movement. In the pioneer days of the cause there were those who spoke for labor and who gave their efforts to its furtherance when to do so meant personal sacrifice and danger. Turn again to the history of those days, and feel the thrill of the crusading spirit that animates those early members of organized labor. In those days to belong to a labor union meant to be ostracized, to be hounded from place to place, followed by the blacklist and denied the opportunity to earn daily bread.

But those men and women persisted. Wherever they went or were driven they carried the gospel of organized labor. They told the story fearlessly; they forced the world to recognize the righteousness of their cause and to give it public sanction.

The organized labor movement has grown steadily in members and in power. As the years have gone by it has brought increasing benefits to the workers especially and to the people generally.

It can not be true as pessimists insinuate that assurance of position and influence have somewhat diminished the fine spirit and zeal that characterized the labor movement of the early days. Though that tendency characterizes the development of many institutions. The memorial day dedicated to those to whom we owe the labor movement is a fitting time to consider a revival of enthusiasm and ardor for the cause that will be an inspiration for future work and progress.

Every member of the organized labor movement owes it to his predecessors in the cause and to future generations to preserve undiminished those benefits he has received and to hand them on ready to be of increasing service. Every member of organized labor ought to be roused to feel throbbing within him an intense consciousness of his personal responsibility for the future progress of the movement which is of paramount importance to those who work. Such a feeling of responsibility, together with a full appreciation of the meaning of the labor movement would result in a tremendous spiritual impetus to the work of spreading the gospel of beneficence of organization.

The work of organization should not be left to organizers alone. But every member of organized labor should be fully sensible of the obligation resting upon him individually—the obligation of talking unionism to those workers with whom he comes in contact.

There are innumerable opportunities for dropping a word here and there, and who can estimate the influence of a suggestion?

If all the members of labor organizations throughout America on this Memorial Sunday (May 16th), will inaugurate an organizing campaign, the growth of the movement during the coming year will be unparalleled and the beneficial results incalculable. There could be no better way of showing our reverence and appreciation for the labor men and women who have passed away than by perpetuating the work which they began.

We sincerely hope that every labor body at its next regular meeting will consider plans for carrying on labor forward movements during the coming year, and that every member of organized labor will conduct a labor forward movement for which he individually will be responsible.

Now for the three million mark!—"American Federationist."

He who would be active, and has to be so, need only think of that which is requisite for the moment, and he will succeed without difficulty or confusion.—Goethe.

LARKIN COMING TO SAN FRANCISCO.

James Larkin of Dublin, Ireland, president of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who has achieved international fame as a labor leader, is coming west and will be in San Francisco the first days of June. His coming is awaited with interest in Irish and labor circles. Larkin came into prominence as a leader when from the unskilled and semi-skilled workers of Dublin previously grouped into small, weak unions he welded the powerful Transport and General Workers' Union.

In the seven years of its existence this organization has acquired ownership of its headquarters, Liberty Hall, Bedford Place, Dublin, and has developed many activities for the welfare of its membership. It sponsors all forms of social relaxation, dancing, billiards, provides instrumental and vocal music as well as gymnasiums for boxing, swimming, etc., and classes of all kinds, Gaelic, French, and German included.

Members have their dramatic and choral societies, their own recreation park of sixteen acres just outside the city limits where they meet for boxing and for athletic tournaments; they manage a co-operative distributing society and a co-operative restaurant, as well as several other beneficial organizations, all built up in a few short years.

Larkin's conduct of the labor forces in the lock-out of 1913 brought him afoul of the law, the fate of many a striker before and since. He was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment although the sentence was never served, the British government granting him a full pardon when the labor vote protested against the verdict at the polls. Another encounter with the British government came when Larkin's paper, "The Irish Worker," the official weekly organ of the Dublin labor party, was suppressed on December 6, 1914, its printing rooms having been dismantled and the presses seized. Since the war began its editorial policy had been fiercely national and equally fiercely anti-recruiting and anti-imperialistic. Editor Larkin advocated that the place for Irish workers was not in the trenches murdering or being murdered, a policy with which few labor writers will disagree.

Larkin's appealing oratory and literary ability used on all occasions in an insistent demand for the rights of labor in Ireland have fairly earned for him the popular title "The Idol of the Irish Workers." He is touring this country in the interest of his organization and will lecture at least once in this city.

The curious have an insufficient motive for going to the mountains if they do it to see the sunrise. The sun that leaps from a mountain peak is a sun past the dew of his birth; he has walked some way towards the common fires of noon. But on the flat country the uprising is early and fresh, the arc is wide, the career is long. The most distant clouds, converging in the beautiful and little studied order of cloud-perspective (for most painters treat clouds as though they formed perpendicular and not horizontal scenery), are those that gather at the central point of sunrise. On the plain, and there only, can the construction—but that is too vital a word; I should rather say the organism—the unity, the design, of a sky be understood. The light wind that has been moving all night is seen to have not worked at random. It has shepherded some small flocks of cloud afield and folded others. There's husbandry in heaven. And the order has, or seems to have, the sun for its midst. Not a line, not a curve, but confesses its membership in a design declared from horizon to horizon.—Alice Meynell.

Opportunity to do good is the greatest preference which a humble heart doth desire.—Thomas Fuller.

WAGES-BY-LAW VS. UNIONS.

The "Union Labor Bulletin," owned by the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, takes the defeat of State minimum wage legislation philosophically, while comparing the methods of trade unions and those of legislators on the question of raising wages. The State lawmakers recently passed a minimum wage law, which was signed by the governor. It was then discovered that the important word "mercantile" was not in the law, and as a consequence the act does not apply to stores. No one seems to know how the "accident" occurred, but the "Union Labor Bulletin," while not making charges, intimates that the omission was deliberate. Then the paper gives this wholesome advice to Arkansas workers: "But there is an effective way for employees to enforce proper minimum wage regulation without assistance of laws. A strong labor union can arrange its wage scale to suit conditions in its community. This is especially true in the case of retail mercantile establishments, for they depend wholly upon local trade for success, a trade that can be easily informed as to bad wage and other conditions existing in any local store, and willing to change their patronage to one granting better conditions, once their attention is called to existing evils in a proper way. A clerks' union is in position to quickly discern violations of agreements or of law, and where an individual clerk would be afraid to report such a violation publicly for fear of discharge the union would have no such fear, while in adjusting difficulties that may arise between employers and employees in any industry a strong union affords the quickest, most efficient and inexpensive method."

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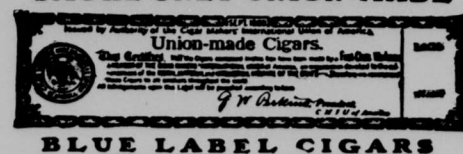
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LABOR LEGISLATION OF 1914.

The annual summary of labor legislation in the United States prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which appears as Bulletin 166 of that bureau, represents the activities of 17 legislative bodies in this field in the year 1914. Four of these met in extraordinary session, two of them enacting no labor laws. Compared with the current year, for which the work of 49 legislatures will have to be reviewed, this was an "off year" for the majority of State legislatures, so that the volume of output should be compared with that of 1912, though the number of extra sessions brought the total of the law-making bodies meeting that year up to 24. The tendency of this class of laws to increase in bulk that has been in evidence for a number of years is manifested in the fact that the 24 bodies in session in 1912 furnished but 187 pages of bulletin text, while the 17 meeting in 1914 provided approximately 200 pages.

As at other times, the laws relating to the employment of women and children are most numerous, 26 separate enactments affecting 12 jurisdictions falling under this head. One of these was the eight-hour law for women in the District of Columbia, enacted by Congress. If to this number be added the factory regulations that are often indirectly due to the presence of woman and child workers in industrial establishments, the public interest in this class of employees would appear to be great and influential. Occasionally, however, a bit of regressive legislative action is found, as in the Maryland statute reducing the age for children in street trades, or that of Mississippi fixing a lower age for the regulation of the hours of labor of children in cotton and knitting mills than is provided in other industries. But on the whole there is a steady advance in the States named, as well as others, in the direction of better protective legislation for the classes of persons who are, as the Supreme Court has pointed out, in need of special legislation that their rights may be preserved, and on whom the future of the race depends.

Masculine interests were looked after in 1914 in laws requiring frequent wage payments by public-service corporations and the redemption of scrip or coupons in Mississippi, the weighing of coal before screening in Ohio, and regulating the work time of stationary firemen in Louisiana, and of workers in compressed air in New Jersey. A railroad "full-crew" law was enacted in Mississippi, and one was repealed by referendum in Missouri, these being the only States acting on this subject for the year. The State of Kentucky adopted a new mining code, and the Wisconsin Industrial Commission drew up a set of regulations for the protection of workmen engaged in building operations.

The subject of workmen's compensation received attention from three or four legislatures by way of amending acts, while new laws were enacted in Kentucky, Louisiana, and Maryland. In the last-named State the law superseded an earlier enactment which had been entirely inoperative, while the Kentucky law was found constitutionally defective before the date when it was to come into operation.

The Bulletin is in effect a supplement to the general compilation found in Bulletin No. 148, and Bulletin No. 126 which contains earlier compensation laws, both of which appeared in 1914. The value and, indeed, the necessity of these continuing publications as aids to anyone desiring to keep in touch with the large and growing body of labor legislation is obvious.

To reform a world, to reform a nation, no wise man will undertake; and all but foolish men know that the only solid, though a far slower reformation, is what each begins and perfects on himself.—Carlyle.

HUBBY'S PROCLAMATION.

By J. J. Galvin.

Clean up the house, Matilda Jane,
Dust off the chairs, and trim the lamp!
Some visitors are due today,
And we must take them into camp.

Of course, I know you're always neat;
I didn't say that you were lax.
But, all the same, clean up some more—
My mother was as clean as wax.

And brighten up the door-plate, too;
The name of Alexander Bigg
Should shine as brightly as your eyes
When you expect a brand-new rig.

You guess you know what you're about!
Well, maybe so, but I'm boss yet.
You voted to clean up the town;
So start at home, my suffragette.

There's Hannah Twig, across the street,
Who doesn't know just what to do;
While all such worry you are spared—
I've planned the whole thing out for you.

Paint up the steps, and the front door,
The garden fence—now, now, don't screech!
You needn't mind your cheeks, my dear;
They have the tinting of the peach.

You say you'd like to paint my eyes,
And fringe them 'round with circles black!
Consider, dear, 'tis Easter time,
And you should hold your temper back.

You have the swellest suit and hat;
You have your Alexander Bigg;
And, if you're good, remember you
May revel in an emerald wig.

We men will clean up through the town,
And brighten up till out of sight;
We'll paint up, too, with rosy red,
And never cease till broad daylight.

Too much chin music, now you say;
I'd better go and hire a hall!
You'd like to poke me in the ear,
And keep on poking till I bawl!

Clean up, paint up, and brighten up!
You hear me! That's the people's cry.
Matilda Jane, you ought to know—
I think it's time for me to fly.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Immigration figures for March, issued by the Federal Department of Labor, show that 26,135 immigrants were admitted. The number for February was 18,204. The largest gains come from Southern Europe and other Latin countries. Italy maintains her high average with 3357 for March. Portugal contributes the highest percentage—increasing from 61 in February to 411 in March. There were 1164 Mexicans admitted in March and 554 in February. Japanese in March, totaled 658; Turks, 258; Chinese, 139. There were 583 more skilled immigrants admitted during March than in the previous month, when the number was 2420. These unskilled include 3144 laborers and 1418 "farm laborers," who, despite their alleged knowledge of farm life, remain in the industrial centers. These States, which are industrial, except California, received the following: New York, 4983; California, 1579; Massachusetts, 1308; Pennsylvania, 1234; Illinois, 1003. The "back to the farm" movement evidently does not appeal to the immigrant. These agricultural States received the following during March: South Dakota, 82; Wyoming, 40; Kansas, 35; Oklahoma, 31; Kentucky, 17.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.

O tell me not, Ye Scholars, of science, art and
song—

O tell me not the laurel wreaths to you alone
belong.

Your science, art, and minstrelsy were wanderers
on the earth

Until the useful printing art established their full
worth.

—J. J. Galvin.

Those who believe in regulation by law of all
industrial relations would do well to read the
May "American Federationist."

Responsibility is the greatest tamer of the
radical. Many a fire-eater has had his flame
quenched by having responsibility placed upon
his shoulders. We could point out specific in-
stances, but enough has been said.

The labor movement desires the respect, con-
fidence and good will of every human being, but
these must come to it unsullied, for labor will
not sacrifice one jot of its principle in order to
gain. Labor is fundamentally right in the de-
mand it is making for a larger share in the
products of toil, and the little-brained who would
cease agitation in the interest of peace—to pacify
employers—is unworthy of attention and really
of no value to society. This is not radicalism. It
is simply stating an existing fact.

The president of the United Railroads in a
little leaflet headed "Where in the world are all
the cars?" attempts to place the blame on "for-
eign elements," but the long-suffering San Fran-
cisco public knows that the corporation itself is
responsible for more long waits than any other
element, and that if it had to pay for the time
it daily wastes for busy men it would be bank-
rupt in a week. The simple truth is enough cars
are not run on many of the lines, particularly
those to workingmen's districts. The schedule
on the Valencia street line, for instance, is shame-
fully inadequate. Still greed may be able to
deceive a few people.

Union men are urged to pay particular atten-
tion to the union label in all hats, because the
United Hatters of North America are still en-
gaged in the struggle for life with the National
Association of Manufacturers. The members of
the United Hatters of North America are paying
besides their regular dues, \$1.75 per month as-
sessment. They are a band of determined bat-
tlers for justice and are fighting the greediest
combination of employers in the country. A
demand for their label will help them greatly,
and he is, indeed, a poor union man who will
not help this gallant organization by seeing to
it that the label is in every hat he purchases.

:- Whining Again :-

The "Daily Commercial News," a little sheet that looks as though it needed the money, and that recently announced in an editorial that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of this city had the money, in each issue sends up a wail about the conduct of San Francisco unions and bemoans the fact that the unions insist upon having a voice in regulating wages and working conditions.

In broken and paragraphed sentences the "Commercial News" cries in piteous fashion about the shabby treatment accorded the "free and independent worker." It says the labor organizations actually insist upon the union stamp on articles so that they may be sure they are union made. It goes on:

"To make the thing work here there was a hard and fast rule that unless the product used bore the union stamp, the good union men wouldn't handle it. That was apparently a simple matter, so far as the unions were concerned—they are never lacking the impulse and the capacity to serve in such a work. It meant that the thing handled was to be 'regular' throughout. And regularity to the union mind is particularly a desirable thing."

Just think of it! "Regularity to the union mind is particularly a desirable thing." Horrors, but it is awful to think that working men, and particularly union men, should have the audacity to help their fellows to better conditions through demanding the union label, and thus compel benevolent and unselfish employers to pay decent wages. And of course they are benevolent and unselfish else they would not complain of this condition of affairs. Truly the workers are becoming so daring that they must be crushed at all hazards, or in a short time it will be impossible for any decent respectable employer to become a millionaire in a few years without resorting to downright dishonesty and thievery, and of course it is not their desire to be crowded to such extremities. It is much preferable to rob the workers within the law if they can be crushed and made docile enough. Thievery and law breaking is sometimes hazardous. It sometimes lands people in jail.

"That there may be no place whatever for the independent worker. That all avenues shall be closed to him. And that industrially at least, he shall be an outcast. This is naturally very hard for the free worker but the natural question is, what possible interest can the community have in the man who seeks to earn his living in his own way without reference to, or permission of, any organization whatever? And we are free to say, that so far as San Francisco is concerned, the question has not been answered in a way at all satisfactory to the free worker or to the credit of the city. It will be different some day."

The whimpering greedmonger is raving. He talks about "free workers" and "independent workers" and worries about their future.

Now every sane man knows that the only free workers and the only independent workers are those that belong to the unions. They are the only wage workers that dare to be free or independent, and this solely because they have the support of their fellows, and they are thoroughly able to take care of themselves without any copious tears of sympathy from raving maniacs.

But the non-union worker! What about him? If he should dare to raise his head and look the employer squarely in the eye and assert his freedom or independence he will be summarily dismissed from his position and told to search elsewhere for an opportunity to earn a living. Yet there are to be found in this twentieth century creatures who work for wages who are boobies enough to remain outside of the unions and become the prey, the spiritless chattels of the greedmongers who employ them.

The hope of democracy, the future of this experiment in government of the people, by the people, and for the people, lies in the successful organization of the toiling millions, because in no other way can their independence be maintained. Its loss means the decay of democracy. The great mass of enlightened humanity is fully alive to this fact and the wails of such ninny publications as the "Commercial News" is but a waste of printer's ink.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The mere meeting together does not constitute brotherhood. If you are not really interested in the welfare of your fellow worker as well as in your own your protestations of brotherhood are idle and meaningless. A sincere desire to help each other is at the bottom of trade unionism and only those who are in harmony with this principle sufficiently to practice it are justified in calling themselves unionists. Think this over and see what category you belong in.

Sometimes central labor bodies allow themselves to be swayed by sentiment, but we think the height of ridiculousness is reached in the following report of the proceedings of a central body clipped from an exchange: "The council received with approval the report that the Central Labor Council contemplates making a hard and fast law to keep consideration of politics from the meetings of the central body. A committee of three was appointed to take up a claim of a member of Electrical Workers' Union against a local dentist for damages resulting from alleged defective work." Consistency thou art truly a jewel. We do not favor politics in central bodies, but these two sentences, one following the other in the report of a central body are laugh provoking.

Look to it that your communities, your great cities, do not impose too arbitrary standards upon the men whom you wish to use. Do not reduce men to standards. Let them be free. Do not compel them by conventions. Let them wear any clothes they please and look like anything they choose; let them do anything that a decent and an honest man may do without criticism; do not laugh at them because they do not look like you, or talk like you, or think like you. They are freer for that circumstance, because, as an English writer has said: "You may talk of the tyranny of Nero and Tiberius, but the real tyranny is the tyranny of your next door neighbor. There is no tyranny like the tyranny of being obliged to be like him,"—of being considered a very singular person if you are not; of having men shrug their shoulders and say, "Singular young man, sir, singular young man; very gifted, but not to be trusted." Not to be trusted because unlike their own trustworthy self! You must take your leaders, in every time of difficulty, from among absolutely free men who are not standardized and conventionalized, who are at liberty to do what they think right and say what they think true; that is the only kind of leadership you can afford to have.—Woodrow Wilson.

Joseph Bucklin Bishop says: "There is an erroneous impression quite prevalent in the United States that the mountain from which Balboa first saw the Pacific lies within the Canal Zone. Indeed, one veracious historian has declared Gold Hill, the highest point of the Culebra cut, to be on that spot, in the very footprints of Balboa. There is, near the line of the canal, a few miles west of the northern entrance to Culebra cut, a hill about 1000 feet in height, which is called Balboa Hill, because from a lookout in the trees on its summit both oceans can be seen on a clear day. But the mountain on which Balboa stood was fully one hundred and twenty-five miles east of the Canal Zone line, on the extreme eastern coast of the isthmus, and north of the gulf of Darien. The location above the gulf of San Miguel establishes that fact beyond question."

Wit at Random

Possible Employer—Hm! so you want a job, eh? Do you ever tell lies?

Applicant—No, sir, but I kin learn.—New York "Times."

"My doctor told me I would have to quit eating so much meat."

"Did you laugh him to scorn?"

"I did at first; but when he sent in his bill, I found he was right."—Washington "Star."

"Prisoner, have you anything to say?"

"Only this, your honor. I'd be mighty sorry if th' young lawyer you assigned to me was ever called upon to defend an innocent man."—Cleveland "Plain-Dealer."

"My husband," remarked a Philadelphia matron to a group of friends, "was a confirmed smoker with a tobacco heart when I married him a year ago, but today he never touches the weed."

"Good," said one of the group. "To break off a lifetime habit requires a strong will."

"Well, that's what I've got," said the wife.—"Christian Register."

(Letter received by the Mayor of Stevens Point, Wis.):

Dear Mr. Mayor Pasternacki, i am a young farmer and i want to get married. I have a two hundred acre farm and i am lonesome. I am single and was never married because i could never find the right girl. But i was in Stevens Point a couple of weeks ago and i saw a nice girl there. I was only in town for about an hour and i lost tract of her. I've been thinking it over and i come to the conclusion that i will marry her. She was about middle height and plump, and she was good looking. When you find her please let me know and i will come in and get her. Of course if you can't find her maybe you can find another. I can support a wife. Yes and i will even get a ford if she wont marry me without one. Thanking you now. Yours truly, etc.

P. S.—She had tan shoes.—Chicago "Tribune."

In some school not located—locate it to please yourself—the teacher was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked:

"James, what was Washington's Farewell Address?"

The new boy rose with a promptitude that promised well for his answer.

"Heaven, ma'am," he said.—"Current Opinion."

A young man who last June received his diploma has been looking around successively for a position, for employment, and for a job. Entering an office, he asked to see the manager, and while waiting he said to the office boy:

"Do you suppose there is any opening here for a college graduate?"

"Well, dere will be," was the reply, "if de boss don't raise me salary to t'ree dollars a week by termorrer night."—"Christian Register."

A tradesman in a certain town put a box outside his shop one day, labeled "For the Blind." A few weeks afterward the box disappeared.

"Halloa! What's happened to your box for the blind?" he was asked.

"Oh, I got enough money," he replied. "And," pointing upward to the new canvas blind that sheltered his shop-window, "there's the blind. Not bad, is it?"—London "Answers."

Miscellaneous

MONEY VERSUS LIFE.

By Oscar Langford.

Vain boast of our civilization

In this wondrous "land of the free,"

While tyranny curses a nation

That was cradled in sweet liberty;

While greed is increasing oppressors,

And exploiters incite men to strife,

While rulers condone vile transgressors,

And money's more precious than life.

Vain protest from Christian or scholar

To monopoly's stealings galore,

That kill human lives for the dollar,

While millionaires cry out for more.

Vain prayers for the factory owners

To cease inhumanity's strife

Who are deaf to the wrongs of the moaners,

For money's more precious than life.

Yet rages great wars o'er the ocean,

Where autocrat kings rule the many;

Where subjects prove fruitless devotion,

Their lives thrown away for a penny.

We rejoice that we live in a nation

Where the use of the ballot is rife,

And can vote 'til we bring subjugation

To beasts who place cash above life.

"The Millennium's near," saith the parson,

"When justice and love shall control;

When selfishness, murder and arson

Shall be washed from the will and the soul,

When Christ shall rule all creation,

Destroying injustice and strife,

And drive from the world's domination

The moneyed despoilers of life."

Ideas are the only real permanence in life. In the most exclusive sense they are that which the thinking man finds worth his serious and continuous attention.—W. von Humboldt.

THE "GEORGE" HABIT.

By George Matthew Adams.

If you only realized how much you miss in pleasure, growth and increased power every time you push responsibility upon some one else, you would never again let a chance pass to do what comes to you to do.

Once for all, break the "Let George do it" habit. When a task steps up before you—take hold of it and do it yourself.

In every community—in this community—there are always big, ready, generous, willing people quick to respond to any call for service at the moment someone else shirks. They are the "Georges." And if you will let them perform your work, they will do it. But when they do—you move backward. You—be a "George."

Work that should be done by yourself is never done so well when shifted to someone else.

You are either a do or a let do. It is a personal matter of success or failure as to which you are.

The "Let George do it" folks are easily spotted. They line the sidewalks of every busy street. They do the "easy" jobs in the stores and factories. They are the fellows that board at jails and alms houses and keep the lawyers busy. They are the men and women that are "too busy" to do what is asked and required of them to do.

Don't "Let George do it." Do it yourself.

American Federation Newsletter

Machinists Make Gains.

Officers of the Machinists' Union report the signing of six agreements with contract firms in Atlanta, Ga. Increased wages and union-shop conditions are provided for.

Improve Conditions.

Brewery workers in Great Falls, Mont., have renewed their agreement with employers. Better working conditions are provided for.

Theatres Sign Agreements.

Moving picture houses in Houston, Tex., have signed agreements with the moving picture operators, stage employees, and musicians.

Adjust Differences.

At New Orleans, Bottle Beer Drivers' Union has adjusted differences with employers. Numerous conferences between the parties resulted in the restoration of harmonious relations without the aid of outside parties.

Do Unskilled Eat Less?

In her annual report, Constance D. Leupp, president of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia, favors the creation of boards in each industry "to decide on what the lowest legal wage shall be, not for the untried worker, but for the adult, experienced girl and woman."

Big Verdict for Loss of Arm.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sustains Schuylkill County Court's verdict of \$6195 to George Case, a carpenter, against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The plaintiff's right arm was crushed by a heavy timber falling on it, due to the breaking of a chain. The decision is important, because it tests a law making a company liable in case of injury through defective tools.

Carmen Raise Wages.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the Street Carmen's Union has raised wages two cents an hour, compromising on their original demand of five cents. Officers of the company announced they would enforce the non-union shop when the workers asked for a wage increase, but as no one seemed to get excited, except reporters looking for "live news," all differences were adjusted, and union conditions prevail.

Retail Clerks Are Active.

Retail Clerks' Union is conducting a vigorous organizing campaign in Richmond, Ind. These workers are using plenty of printers' ink to advertise these benefits: Care for members when sick; aid beneficiaries of deceased members; secures a shorter workday for members; maintains a higher standard of wages for service rendered; regulates relations between employer and employee.

Lone Miner Defeats Company.

Joseph Levanovage of Buck Mountain, Pa., has won his fight in an arbitration court against the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which is ordered to pay him \$75 for time lost because of the dispute. Proceedings were conducted under the conciliation and arbitration agreement between the operators and miners. Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., decided the controversy, which had a different ending from the days when miners were unorganized and were discharged if they dared to protest.

Mistakes Are Natural.

Police Judge Jeffries of Detroit believes it is quite natural for trade unionists to make mistakes. Discussing this objection to the organized movement before unionists in that city, he

said: "The bankers, lawyers, make mistakes. There are 165 volumes in the supreme court with about 500 pages in each of them or 16,000 decisions in all, and they contain about 100,000 mistakes which the judges and lawyers have made. If a man in his zeal on the battlefield made mistakes you'd build monuments to him as a hero. But in the industrial field if one of your men make mistakes you'd make a dub of him."

Gunmen Must "Serve Time."

The Michigan Supreme Court has sustained the sentences of four strikebreakers and gunmen imported into the Michigan copper country by the mine managers during the recent strike of miners in the northern section of the State. These gunmen—James Cooper, Arthur Davis, William Groff, and Edward Polkinghorne—were part of a band that terrorized workers in the vicinity of Houghton and Calumet. They were found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the Marquette prison in the upper peninsula. Their terms range from seven to fifteen years. Every effort was made to release these thugs, who are now ordered by the State Supreme Court to serve their time.

Urges Unity With Farmers.

"Co-operation between the farmers' unions and the trade unions would enable both organizations to secure remedial legislation much easier," said President Marks in his address to the convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor. "The farmer, as a general rule, regards us selfish, but wherever we have the opportunity to explain to them our objects and principles they are quick to acknowledge their mistake and express a willingness to co-operate with us. I would recommend that efforts be made to establish a closer relationship with the farmers and never lose an opportunity to attend to and address their meetings."

Leather Club "Merely Stuns."

Eventually when workers employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad go on strike they will be driven back to work by this company's police, armed with cream puffs and toy balloons. This is the impression J. C. Harper, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad police department, would create in his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission. Policeman Harper assured the commission that: "We equip our men with leather clubs. We object to the use of the blackjack. The blackjack puts a hole in the head, whereas the leather club does not do any real harm. It merely stuns you."

R. R. Tried To Incite Riot.

Riot and bloodshed was the purpose of Pennsylvania Railroad officials during the Altoona shopmen's strike of 1911 was the sworn testimony of Samuel M. Hoyer, of Altoona, before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission. The witness was mayor of Altoona at the time of the strike. General Superintendent G. W. Creighton, he said, had repeatedly urged him to arrest striking employees of the company without cause, and to prevent the employees from parading, even though their parades were conducted in the most orderly manner. "When I told Mr. Creighton that if I did what he told me to do it would cause rioting and bloodshed, he asked, 'what of that?'" said Mr. Hoyer. The ex-mayor declared the strikers were conducting themselves with perfect order, and that there was no lawful reason for interfering with their peaceful assemblages or parades, and that to have done so would "precipitate trouble of a serious nature." The witness told the commission of his efforts to settle the strike. He said: "Creighton did not appear to want to settle the strike. He seemed to want trouble, and, apparently, was seeking to cause a riot."

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

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MR. AND MRS. CARTER DE HAVEN, presenting a Flirtation in Four Scenes entitled "The Masher"; H. Rey presents THE MOST WONDERFUL CHIMPANZEE IN THE WORLD, He Starts Where All Others Leave Off; THE FOUR AMARANTHS, Novelty Dancers; WALTER SHANNON and MARIE ANNIS, "A Shine Flirtation"; VAL HARRIS and JACK MANION, presenting "Uncle Jerry at the Opera"; Return for one week only, GERTRUDE LONG, A Singing Act That's Different; "HOGAN IN LONDON," presented by BERT LESLIE & CO.; LOUISE GALLOWAY & CO. in "Little Mother"; Last Week MADAME MARISKA ALDRICH, Present Member of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Entirely New Song Repertoire.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and master them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door whine at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks.

The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - NEW YORK

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, May 18, 1915, President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Sylvia Boydsun, piano.

Transfer deposited: H. G. Bowen, Local 105, Transfer withdrawn: Ruben Wolff and V. Donnitelli, Jr., both of Local 47, Los Angeles.

Reinstated: G. Morgan, D. Wolf, Mrs. A. R. Kelly.

The price list committee will meet Monday, at 11 a. m., May 24th, in the office of the secretary. Members of the committee will please take notice.

C. W. Lowe, one of the old-time members of this local, died last week. The funeral was held under the auspices of the Masonic Order, of which he was a member. The funeral band of this union was also in attendance. Of late years Mr. Lowe has not been active in this organization, but was well and favorably known by the older members.

Cass Freeborn of Local 310 and Albert Pearl of Local 9 are reported playing at the Columbia, and C. B. Brown of Local 210 at the Orpheum last week.

Our treasurer, Theo. Eisfeldt, has been confined to his home for the past three months on account of sickness. He, however, made a call at the recent reception given the visiting delegates of the American Federation of Musicians, and we expect him back at his post shortly. In the meantime C. H. King, financial secretary, is attending to the duties of the treasurer.

At the regular meeting of the union last Thursday the report of the newspaper committee was submitted, was accepted, and a permanent press committee of six members appointed to take care of future news of the union. They are U. G. Saunders, chairman, Joseph Walker, C. H. King, Mike Fogel, Harry Menke, and honorary member Walter B. Anthony, who will be editor-in-chief of the staff.

The first full page of news will appear in the next issue of the "Labor Clarion," May 28th. Members will do well to be on the alert for it, because it will be brim full of interesting news.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Theophilus Harrington, a Vermont judge in the early part of the last century, was a man who loved the right and cared little for mere legal quibbling. "If justice controls your verdict," he would often say to the jury, "you will not miss the general principles of the law."

At one trial, when the possession of a farm was in question, the defendant offered a deed of the premises to which the plaintiff's lawyer, Daniel Chipman, objected, because it had no seal.

"But your client sold the land, was paid for it, and signed the deed, did he not?" asked the judge.

"That makes no difference," said Chipman, "the deed has no seal, and cannot be admitted in evidence."

"Is anything else the matter with the deed?" asked the judge.

"I don't know that there is."

"Mr. Clerk," said the judge, "give me a wafer and a three-cornered piece of paper."

The clerk obeyed, and the judge deliberately made and affixed the seal.

"There, Brother Chipman," said he, "the deed is all right now. It may be put in evidence. A man is not going to be cheated out of his farm, in this court, when there is a whole box of wafers on the clerk's desk."—"Central Law Journal."

The prime condition for discovering the truth is to be free from all prejudice.—Rena.

ROCKEFELLER'S DEFENSE. (The American Economic League.)

Pathetic seems the most fitting comment to offer on the article in the "Saturday Evening Post" by John D. Rockefeller. He devotes considerable space to showing how trust methods are valuable in efficient administration of philanthropies. He does this innocently, believing apparently that he is arguing to the main point, while as a matter of fact he does not speak on essential matters at all. It is clear that recent criticisms have had their effect in leading him to realize the necessity of some defense of his class. But he has made the mistake of neglecting to inform himself of the ground on which these criticisms are based. He thinks that the principal fault found with him is the amount of his wealth. It does not occur to him that the manner in which it was acquired, is more in need of defense, and that the system which enabled him to take unearned wealth, is what is really aimed at by all of his thoughtful critics.

Trust methods may make philanthropy efficient. But why not abolish the need of philanthropy? That does not occur to Mr. Rockefeller. There would be no such need did not conditions exist which produce Rockefellers. Mr. Rockefeller may prove himself to be personally a saint, and all other monopolists to be angels. But that would not to the slightest degree strengthen the defense of monopoly as an institution.

In one place Mr. Rockefeller states a truism, which, if followed to its logical conclusion, would enable him to see that he has overlooked the essential point. He says:

"The best philanthropy is constantly in search of finalities—a search for cause, an attempt to cure evils at their source."

Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller believes that that is the kind of philanthropy in which he has engaged. Yet there is no record that he ever devoted any money or effort toward finding why there should be involuntary unemployment in a country with sufficient natural resources to support the world. There is no record that he ever considered that when he secured special favors from a public service corporation he was getting an unfair advantage. Nowhere does he display any realization of the fact that a pipe-line privilege given to him must be an injustice to all others, denied their equal rights to the use of a highway for the same purpose. He says he considers the search for cause an attempt to cure evils at their source the best philanthropy. But he has never lifted a finger in aid of the struggling movement to cure the evil of poverty at its source. On the contrary, he has opposed these efforts.

Will he reply to the criticisms that bring that accusation against him?

In our individual life there come opportunities, which we may miss because we have such false standards by which we judge things. We wait for the great event and for the great occasion, and we call that great which makes a big splash in the world. Or, when the trial comes we shrink from it through false modesty, saying to ourselves that some other more worthy instrument should be chosen. If our general attitude were right, we would see the meaning of all that is called opportunity. We are not alive to the gracious possibilities of the unregarded chances of every day. We need a more solemn sense of responsibility, a more serious view of the ever-constant junctures that occur.—Hugh Black.

It is wondrous how the truer we become, the more unerringly we know the ring of truth, discern whether a man be true or not, and can fasten at once upon the rising lie in word and look and dissembling act.—F. W. Robertson.

WE PHILOSOPHIZE.

Do you know Philander Johnson of the "Washington Evening Star"? Well, he writes verse at times. For instance:

We've got a curious feller down to Pohick on the Crick;

Doc Brancy—he reads books, some of 'em seven inches thick.

He knows a lot of history and easily explains How queens an' kings got office an' jes' what upset their reigns.

He has a dictionary; but his needs of it are slight. He knows most all the words there are an' how to say 'em right.

Yet when you ask a question he will think it over slow,

An' like as not he'll back right down, an' say he doesn't know.

The boys that get together of an evenin' at the store

Kin discourse on any subject; some'll talk an hour or more.

They'll explain about taxation an' our rights upon the sea,

And tell you most explicit what the weather's goin' to be.

But when you ask Doc Brancy somethin' simple and offhand,

He's liable to say right out he doesn't understand.

Although for general knowledge Doc is certainly our pick,

He's an awful disappointment down to Pohick on the Crick.

At Pohick on the Crick the doctor may be "an awful disappointment"—but we don't mind confessing right here and now that he delights our soul. This world is altogether too chuck full of folks who can "discuss on any subject." In fact, the educated person, or rather the educable (for no one is truly educated in this world so full of a number of things), is precisely the man who'll "back right down and say he doesn't know." Sometimes we wish we felt half so sure about matters and things as we did when aged fourteen.—"Collier's."

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 SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 14, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Murphy.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Steam Engineers No. 64—P. L. Ennor and T. C. Aarkrogh, vice J. J. Tally and D. F. Leary.

Communications—Filed—From Beer Bottlers' Union, enclosing donation to Bottle Caners' Union and Schmidt and Caplan fund. From John R. Lawson of the United Mine Workers, thanking Council for kind words of encouragement and sympathy. From Butchers No. 115, stating it had appointed committee to meet with committee from Retail Butchers' Association. From Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section, invitation to attend house-warming. From Pile Drivers' Union, indorsing action of Council relative to Supervisor Sulhr.

Referred to Convention Committee—From Iron Trades Council, credentials for delegates to co-operate with convention committee.

Referred to Joint Board of Culinary Workers—From Cooks' Helpers' Union, relative to placing pickets on Hof Brau, Heidelberg and Odeon cafes.

Referred to Water Front Workers' Federation—From Riggers' and Stevedores' Union in reference to loading and discharging of all Nelson Steamship Company's vessels.

Request Complied With—From Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, requesting that trade unionists be advised to demand the union card from the employees of the Telephone Company.

Reports of Unions—Cooks' Helpers' Union—Served notice on Council that they intended to picket Hof Brau, Heidelberg and Odeon cafes. Shoe Clerks—Thank unionists for assistance in demanding clerks' card; Union Label Shoe Store is only union store in Mission. Retail Clerks—Are grateful for support they are getting from unionists in calling for card. Garment Workers—Business dull; request that unionists purchase only union label shirts. Milk Wagon Drivers—Requested a demand for its card. Hatters—Request that unionists look for label when purchasing hats. Glove Workers—Requested a demand for their label. Cigar Makers—Business dull; requested a demand for their label.

Label Section—Requested a further demand for union label, card and button.

Report of Executive Committee—Applications from Bartenders for boycott on Pup Cafe and from Cooks' Helpers for boycott on Cosmopolitan Hotel were laid over one week. Bros. O'Connell and Dillon were appointed a sub-committee to assist in negotiation of wage scale and agreement of Bill Posters' Union. Application for affiliation from Asphalt Workers was laid over one week. The matter of discrimination against some tailors by Tailors' Union was referred to secretary to take up with International Union. Report of committee concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee recommended adoption of resolution submitted by Delegate Ernst, relative to appointment of committee of twenty to systematize the work of registering all connected with the organized labor movement. Concurred in.

"Whereas, It is to the interest of labor that all should be registered and be prepared to record themselves on men and measures when political action is required; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the president of the San Francisco Labor Council is hereby empowered to appoint a committee of twenty to systematize

the work of registering all connected with the organized labor movement."

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended that the application for affiliation from Automobile and Carriage Painters' Union No. 1073 be received and delegates seated; concurred in.

Report of Special Committee to Investigate Union Label Cards—Submitted report of number of cards filled out and number of labels on each card; will give publicity to names of delegates not signing cards hereafter.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Moved to notify Cooks' Helpers that if they proceed to picket without sanction of Council, they can only control their own members. Previous question was called for and carried. Motion lost. President appointed Delegate Gallagher and himself as a committee to meet with Joint Board of Culinary Workers to straighten out trouble of Cooks' Helpers' Union.

Receipts—Elevator Constructors, \$8; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Pile Drivers, \$24; Milkers, \$8; Hall Association \$2.75; Glass Blowers, \$24; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$24; Bakers No. 24, \$32; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$8; Stable Employees, \$16; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Chauffeurs No. 265, \$8; Mailers, \$8; Cooks No. 44, \$36; Bartenders No. 41, \$40; Rammermen, \$4; Plasterers, \$20; Barbers, \$32; Alaska Fishermen, \$40; Sailors, \$40; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Molders, \$20; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Coopers, \$24; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Milk Drivers, \$20; Steam Fitters, \$8; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$4; Tailors No. 80, \$16; Hatters, \$4; Federal Employees, \$12; Sign Painters, \$8; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$12; Waitresses No. 48, \$28; Laundry Workers, \$40; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Label Section, \$18; Bottle Caners, \$10; Schmidt and Caplan Fund, \$5. Total receipts, \$815.75.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; Postage, \$61; Stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Underwood Typewriter Company, \$3.50; Mattie M. Barkley, \$2.25; A. W. Brouillet, \$19; Hall Association, rent, \$90; Label Section, \$18; Bottle Caners, \$10; Hall Association, per capita, \$1726. Total expenses, \$1990.75.

Council adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ORGANIZED LABOR AT CONFERENCE.

We note with interest that among the speakers on the program of the San Francisco Conference on Child Labor, just received from the National Child Labor Committee, is a representative of labor, Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, as well as J. Stitt Wilson. The conference opens with a mass-meeting on Friday, May 28th, and has four sessions of speeches and discussions on Saturday and Monday, May 29th and 31st. The general topic, Child Labor a National Problem, will be developed along three lines: Child Labor in the West, of which comparatively little has been known hitherto; Federal Control of Child Labor, and the Need of a Charter for Childhood.

The committee has announced its intention of having introduced in the new Congress the same bill which passed the House of Representatives this spring by such a surprisingly large majority and was defeated at the last moment in the Senate by the objection of Senator Overman of North Carolina. It evidently regards this bill, which would eliminate children under fourteen from factories and would establish the eight-hour

day and abolish night work for factory workers under sixteen years of age, merely as a necessary first step toward a constructive campaign of education and training for all children under sixteen, for one session of the conference is given over to a discussion of the constructive program by educators and other child welfare workers.

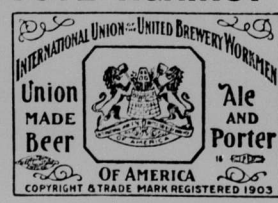
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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
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CAN'T BUST 'EM

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UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
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SHALL LABOR BE CRUCIFIED IN COLORADO?

Since a jury of twelve men in Las Animas county brought in a verdict of guilty against John R. Lawson, national board member of the United Mine Workers, and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment, the press that "hears its master's voice" has paid flattering tributes to the supremacy of that "law and order" so dearly loved by every licensed malefactor who sings: "My Country 'Tis of Thee," to hide his infamy. Law and order in the coal fields of Southern Colorado is but a travesty on human rights, for law is but the will of the economic master.

The sympathy of American hearts has frequently gone out across the seas to the down-trodden and oppressed of the old world, and on many occasions in this country the eloquent tongue has pleaded for the czar-cursed millions of Russia who have groaned beneath the royal sceptre of a blood-stained monster, whose claims upon divinity have been a blasphemy against every chapter of sacred history.

Struggling millions in the limbo of a czar have turned their eyes upon the shores of a continent that was baptized in human blood to sanctify the holy name of Liberty, and as they thought of a republic beyond the waste of waters, they longed to leave the hated domain of a dynasty, and plant their feet upon the soil of a nation, where it has been proclaimed that "the voice of the people is the voice of God."

They heard beyond the seas that here beneath the vaulted dome of Young Columbia, despotism cannot live, and that freedom is the heritage of humanity.

To the enslaved of emperors and kings, there have been wafted "the tidings of great joy" in the "land of the free and the home of the brave," and the language of a nation has been left barren to immortalize the heroism and the matchless valor that tore from the iron hand of regal imperialism the right to lay the foundation of a democracy, whose constitution has been lauded as the grandest document that was ever handed down for the government of man.

The patriots who lived at the birth of the republic and who consecrated their all to build a government under whose constitution man, woman and child should be free, could never have contemplated even by the utmost sketch of their comprehensive intellects that a day would ever dawn on the bosom of America when liberty would be crucified and justice strangled to death, by the power of corporate might.

Colorado and the states of western America have been populated by men and women who sought a wider liberty than was to be found in the crowded and congested districts of the east, and as they wended their way towards the Pacific and gazed upon the mountains that lifted their rugged peaks towards the stars, they felt that on the broad expanse of western America, they could build homes whose sacred precincts would never be darkened by the shadows of industrial tyranny.

Dreams of liberty in the west have been shattered, for corporate might has borne its black flag of piracy across the prairies of our agricultural states and planted its banner of greed on the loftiest summits of the Rockies and the shadow of its flag is reflected on the waters of the western ocean.

There are no more spots on American soil that are free from the brigandage and piracy of industrial Samsons.

There is no more west in which the victim of greed can seek shelter. The time is here and now, when the battle must be fought, and it is the battle of all the ages—a battle in which "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are at stake.

In the language of the Revolutionary patriot: "These are times that try men's souls," and in

this hour when liberty is trembling on her blood-bought throne, the courage of real men will stand the test, that "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

In the past few years some history has been written that might well arouse the people to the dangers that menace the institutions of this country.

Greed has pulled off the mask and bids defiance to the powers of government. Every department of government is controlled and dominated by the Napoleons of finance, commerce and industry, and courts and legislative bodies are being converted into agencies to fortress privilege in its citadel of power.

The press has been subsidized and the pulpit, through the power of money, has been prostituted to serve the interests of mammon.

From the president of the United States down to the scavenger who removes garbage from an alley, predatory wealth demands obedience, and rebellion means the scourge and lash of trusts and corporations.

Here in Colorado, more than any other state in the Union, does privilege flaunt its defiance, and the man who dares to challenge greed, becomes the victim of persecution.

The great coal strike of Colorado has ungloved the mailed hand of corporate despots. The labor official who fights a battle for humanity becomes the target for every missile that can be hurled from the batteries of an "invisible government."

The labor official, honest with himself and true to his class, is met by the rifle of the thug and the evidence of the perjured hireling, whose degeneracy makes us forget the treason of a Judas to the Prince of Peace.

The coal barons of Colorado have opened the doors of a prison and have decreed that John R. Lawson, David Robb, Louis Zancanelli and other men, prominently identified with the coal strike, shall become inmates of living tombs.

The press that is owned by Greed is smothering the facts and showering its encomiums of praise on the agencies utilized to crush the champions of human rights.

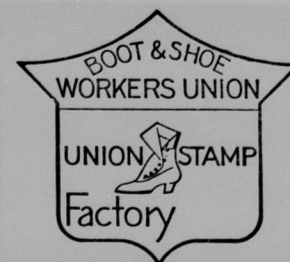
The laboring millions of this country must meet the emergency. The "summer patriot" and the "sunshine warrior" may shirk and falter, but men with red blood surging through their veins will stand with their faces to the foe, and measure steel with the oligarchy, that sneers at law and laughs at human rights, garbed in the livery of labor.

The coal fields of Colorado have been Russianized and Las Animas and Huerfano counties—the domain of Rockefeller—is the Siberia of the United States.

The stability of government, the supremacy of law and the maintenance of constitutional liberty rest upon the shoulders of the bone and brawn of a nation, and the sturdy manhood whose labor has snatched deserts from the wilderness and made them gardens of beauty, who have planted the symbols of civilization on the highest peaks of our giant hills will face the battle that has been precipitated by remorseless greed, and when the battle is finished, the starry banner, as its fluttering folds kiss the breeze of heaven, will be worthy of the name of "Old Glory."—Trinidad "Free Press."

Those who teach morality, limiting its obligations to duties toward family or country, teach you a more or less narrow egoism and lead you to what is evil for others and for yourselves. Country and family are like two circles drawn within a greater circle which contains them both; like two steps of a ladder without which you could not climb any higher, but upon which it is forbidden you to stay your feet.—Mazzini.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

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DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go--boys--I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



Allied Printing Trades Council

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MAY, 1915.

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*Linotype Machines.	
*Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(79) Castagno, Bright & Gold.....	440 Sansome
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gilie Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	611 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2197 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna

(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecke and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	580 Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....	69 City Hall Ave.
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....	440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....	767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....	New Montg'my & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....	340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....	316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....	643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....	453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....	643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....	1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....	330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....	509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....	311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....	76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....	317 Front
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UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:	
San Jose Engraving Co.....	32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....	919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....	826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....	327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
The Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Martin C. Olsen, a linotype operator employed on the San Francisco "Bien," succumbed to tumor of the brain on Wednesday, May 12th. Olsen had been a member of the union for about six years, having been employed on the "Bien" continuously during that period. He was a native of Denmark and was 37 years old at the time of death. His remains were interred at Evergreen Cemetery, Alameda County. Olsen leaves a widow and two small children. He was a member of Local Lodge No. 49 of the Danish Brotherhood and of Helga Lodge No. 3 of the Dania Society of California. Funeral services were held from the parlors of Andker & Co., 670 Fourteenth street, Oakland, Saturday, May 15th, and were conducted under the joint auspices of the above societies.

The cemetery committee of the union has completed arrangements for a suitable memorial service at the next meeting of the union, Sunday, May 30th. These services are held annually at the suggestion of the International Typographical Union and have become one of the important features of union activity in the larger local unions. The program arranged includes an address by Grant Hamilton, representative of the American Federation of Labor at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and member of Denver Typographical Union No. 49. Rev. W. E. Dugan of the committee will deliver the invocation and the eulogy. Guy T. Bowman, a member of No. 21, will render a violin obligato, with piano accompaniment. Fifteen members of the union have passed away during the last twelve months and the memorial services are commemorative of and in respect to them as well as all deceased members of the organization. Following are the names of those who died during the year: F. C. Louis Clodi, James K. Phillips, Peter J. Spacher, Michael T. Lynch, Frank E. Wadsworth, Robert O. Allen, Everett C. Hatfield, Harry M. Ward, Daniel Connell, George P. Garred, Chas. C. Travers, Chas. F. Waltham, George Schwab, Chas. P. Wilkinson, Martin C. Olsen. The committee in charge of the services is composed of George E. Mitchell (chairman), Jas. P. Olwell, Rev. W. E. Dugan, G. A. Einselen, A. E. Lertora, J. A. Snell and Julius Copp.

Three additional linotype machines were installed in the "Examiner" composing rooms during the week. The plant now has a complement of 35 machines.

Chas. W. Christy, a well known and popular member of Denver Typographical Union No. 49, employed on the Denver "Post," accompanied by Mrs. Christy, is a visitor in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Christy are enjoying an extended vacation in California, having spent several weeks in the southern part of the State before arriving in this city.

Public Printer Cornelius Ford of Washington, D. C., accompanied by Daniel V. Chisholm, superintendent of the big printery at the nation's capital, is visiting in San Francisco and will remain a week or ten days, visiting the exposition.

William G. King has been suffering from a malarial attack during the past month. Mr. King has had wide experience in union affairs and was at one time president of Denver Typographical Union No. 49.

SMALL JOB PRINTING PLANT FOR SALE

Inquire of J. J. NEELY

Bulletin Composing Room

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 21th and Howard.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Pacific Bldg.; headquarters, 713 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—James Daisey, 1126 Market.

Holting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Polson.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2nd Fridays, Roesch Bldg.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Bldg.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths in San Francisco trade union circles have been reported during the past week: John R. Haberlin of the electrical workers, Daniel McGonigle of the teamsters, Patrick Mahoney of the marine firemen, Grant Harwood of the carpenters, James H. Snowden of the cooks, Arthur McCann of the riggers and stevedores, Neil Molloy of the carpenters, and M. C. Olsen of the printers.

Government Printer Cornelius Ford, a member of Newark, N. J., Typographical Union, and former president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, with his wife, is in the city visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Barney J. Madden and Frank Lively have been elected by the Waterfront Workers' Federation as delegates to the Labor Council's special committee, which is making arrangements for the holding of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces for next week a superb new bill which will consist of nine acts.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven, who have been styled "The King and Queen of Youth," will present a flirtation in four scenes entitled "The Masher" in which they chat, sing, dance and display a variety of unusual wearing apparel. H. Rey will present the most wonderful Chimpanzee whose brain it is claimed weighs more than that of many human beings. He is the only educated monk who gives his performance alone, his trainer being absent from the stage. The Four Amaranths are attractive girls who are the embodiment of agility, grace and skill. Although they term themselves novelty dancers they are in reality acrobatic dancers. In fact their act is a terpsichorean and gymnastic combination. Walter Shannon and Marie Annis will appear in their novel comedy singing act "A Shine Flirtation." Miss Annis, one of the cleverest, handsomest and most successful girls in musical comedy, is a recent vaudeville recruit and is meeting with great success. Her partner, Walter Shannon, is also deservedly a favorite. Val Harris and Jack Manion will present a singing absurdity entitled "Uncle Jerry at the Opera." The act deals with a rustic's first visit to the opera and his impressions. It is replete with bright comedy and song. Gertrude Long will return for next week only and will present her singing surprise which proved so successful. With this program Bert Leslie, "The King of Slang"; Louise Galloway and Company, and the famous Metropolitan Opera House Company prima donna Madame Mariska Aldrich conclude their engagements here. Madame Aldrich will be heard in an entirely new song repertoire.

He becomes the true discoverer who establishes the truth; . . . Whoever, therefore, elicits its true demonstration, and discovers and explains the nature of the errors that have led to its tacit or declared rejection, may calmly and confidently await the acknowledgment of his rights in the discovery.—Sir Richard Owen.

When in this race impatience shall make you to tire, or ignorance to stray, or idleness or weakness to stumble, or wilfulness to fall; may repentance raise you, faith quicken you, patience strengthen you, till perseverance bring you to the mark.—Thomas Fuller.

Degrees infinite of lustre there must always be, but the weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and which, worthily used, will be a gift also to his race forever.—Ruskin.

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EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD.

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825 MARKET ST. STOCKTON 825

San
Francisco's
Union
Shoe
Store

Personal and Local

Boiler Makers' Union No. 25 has completed all arrangements for its thirty-third annual picnic to be held at Scheutzen Park on Sunday, June 13th. The proceeds will be added to the sick and funeral fund.

Every master painter who fails to comply with the law, requiring the erection of proper staging on buildings on which painters are employed, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law by Painters' Union No. 19. A number of deaths have recently resulted through the careless construction of scaffolding. The employers in each case were convicted under the law and the union is determined to pursue this policy indefinitely.

A report from the Waiters' Union states that they have secured an increase from \$1.50 to \$3 per day for members of the union working at banquets at Old Faithful Inn and that the house is now employing union help only. The establishment of similar conditions is being attempted at the Inside Inn.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union announces that from and after June 1st the union will claim the work of loading and unloading vessels of the Nelson Steamship Company.

Bricklayers' Union No. 7 at its last meeting paid \$500 death benefit to the widow of William Dunn, a member who died last month. The union is preparing a new working agreement with employers, to go into effect August 15th, for the ensuing four years.

State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin is investigating cases of women being employed more than eight hours a day, particularly nurses in hospitals, who are said to be obliged to work from ten to fourteen hours a day.

The Musicians' Union has elected the following committee to manage the annual outing of the union: President, Harry Menke; secretary, A. J. Giacomini; finance, F. K. Moore, Harry Menke and F. Hyman.

At the convention of the Musicians' Union which closed last Saturday a proposal to replace annual sessions with biennial convention was defeated by a large majority.

The Electrical Workers' Union last Friday night reported to the Council that it was trying

to organize the employees of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co.

As a direct result of their appeal to trade unionists to demand the union label when making purchases, the Retail Clerks report that they have been successful in unionizing two large downtown stores.

The new wage scale of the Bill Posters' Union has been indorsed by the Labor Council.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council, the delegates from the Carriage and Auto Painters' Union were seated.

A large number of the members of the Garment Workers' Union are idle, according to a report made to the Labor Council, and the demand for the union label on shirts is far below normal. If the union men of this city would wear union label shirts no such report would be possible. This is a scandalous condition of affairs. Demand the label on all articles you wear and be a consistent unionist.

E. H. Slissman has been elected delegate from the American Federation of Musicians to the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor. Frank Borgel of the local union was also elected a member of executive committee of the international organization.

A lengthy protest, representing three federations and eleven labor unions of Santa Clara County, growing out of the refusal of the State Building Trades Council to seat Delegate Burt Ward of San Jose Carpenters, No. 316, at the convention held in this city last March, has been received by Carpenters' Union No. 483. It is claimed that Ward's credentials were held up because he was active in the campaign to include the initiative and referendum in the constitution of the council. In closing, the protest says: "We reaffirm our belief, in justice to the initiative and referendum in the State Building Trades Council, that the conduct of the last convention impresses the fact that there will be no free expression of opinion from members until such principles are adopted." The protest has been accorded the endorsement of Carpenters No. 483, and the secretary was instructed to send out notices to that effect.

STATE CALLS FOR SECTION HANDS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for examination as section hands on the Belt Railroad in San Francisco will be received at the office of the commission, Forum Building, Sacramento, on or before June 19, 1915. There are now several vacancies to be filled, at \$3 per day.

The examination is open to all American citizens residing in California, between the ages of 21 and 60 on the date of examination, who have had at least six months' experience as a section hand on a standard railroad.

Further information and application blanks may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

IMPORTANT.

Oakland, Cal., May 15, 1915.

To Members of California Co-Operative Meat Co.

Greeting—The regular meeting will be held this Sunday, May 23, 1915, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Building Trades Headquarters, 763 Twelfth street, between Brush and West streets, Oakland, California.

Card will be collected, to check with name to act in accordance with Art. 11, Sec. 7, By-Laws.

Sec. 7. Any member who fails to furnish his postoffice address, or fails to be present either in person or by voting letter, at a regular or special meeting of the shareholders of the company, for a period of five years, shall forfeit his membership.

Return or bring this card with correct address—No letters.

If you have any 25c coupon issues please return same for redemption.

Yours respectfully,

T. DANERI,

A. FRIEDMAN,

Secretary.

President and Manager.

Nationality is a good thing to a certain extent, but universality is better. All that is best in great poets of all countries is not what is national in them, but what is universal. Their roots are in their native soil; but their branches wave in the unpatriotic air that speaks the same language to all men, and their leaves shine with the illimitable light that pervades all lands.—Longfellow.

Patronize
those who are Fair

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Examined

NOTE—To test the advertising value of the CLARION we will give a 10% discount to any one bringing this "ad" and showing their UNION CARD.

SMOKE COLMADE CIGARETTES

10 for 10 Cents

UNION MADE

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